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Frocks—Wraps—Tailleur Suits—Blouses*

Including Original and Reproduced designs from

PAQUIN—CALLOT—DOUCET—PREMET—BEER
—CHERUIT—LANVIN—BERNARD—DRECOLL—
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Millinery

Just Received

from Paris
and London

Original designs from *Reboux, Georgette,
Talbot, Maria Guy, Lewis, Louison,
Madelaine* and other French artists—

Introducing for the first time in America—*Talbot's
Smart Bow Turban—Louison's General Joffre Hat
—Lewis' British Soldier Cap—Reboux's Alacien
Trotteur Hat*—the new English veiled Owl Hat, and
other smart French models—together with charming mil-
linery of our own adaptation and creation.

NAME ATTACHE IN PASSPORT PLOT

Continued from page 1

the hotel, denied that Cook had ever been employed at his place.

Accused of Fraud.

The prisoners were arraigned before United States Commissioner Clarence S. Houghton on charges of having defrauded the government by obtaining passports from the State Department in an illegal manner.

The charges were preferred by William O'Leary, division superintendent of the Department of Justice, under whose direction federal agents gathered the evidence. Commissioner Houghton held the men in \$15,000 bail each.

According to the papers filed in the case, Stegler is charged with having introduced a passport which was issued to Richard Madden, an American citizen. Madden, it was learned from the Hoboken police, formerly was a teaming contractor in Hoboken. As such he came into frequent contact with German officials and officials of the German ship company.

Albert G. Adams, special federal agent, said last night that the agents obtained their first clew through a jealous woman in Hoboken. Madden is wanted, the official says, as a material witness, but they were unable to find him in his usual haunts last night.

Clew from a Woman.

Cook is charged with having acted as go-between. He is said to have introduced Stegler to Madden in a Hoboken dance hall. He is running for Commissioner of the City of Hoboken, which a few weeks ago adopted the commission government plan. According to friends he had already obtained the fifty petitions of taxpayers necessary for his candidacy. The elections are to be held in Hoboken on March 16.

The specific charge against Stegler, a clean-cut, intelligent German, is that on or about January 26, 1915, he signed the name of Richard Madden to an application for a passport. It is said he later appeared before a clerk of the Federal Court and took an out of allegiance to the United States.

On January 28 the alleged fraudulent application for a passport was presented at the State Department in Washington, which issued a passport to Stegler under the name of Richard Madden.

With the application Stegler sent a photograph of Madden to the State Department, in accordance with a rule which had been made by the government after the exposure of the fraudulent passport traffic on January 2, when Maurice Deiches, a New York lawyer, and six others were arrested and are now awaiting trial on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the government.

Several officials of the North German Lloyd and a score of officers of the interned German boats in Hoboken were cross-examined by federal agents last night. Valuable information was obtained, it is said, and further arrests are imminent. Notwithstanding the strict watch on German reservists, especially upon those who are re-appearing, many of them have managed to obtain passage on neutral steamers and are now in Germany fighting against the foe.

Cook is said to have implicated several men of high status in a confession he made to the federal agents after his arrest in New York. He has three brothers in Hoboken.

At Stegler's home nothing could be learned about the case, and it was said that Mrs. Stegler was at home. W. H. Keuffel, head of the firm by which Stegler was employed, could not be found last night, but it was learned from fellow employees that Stegler had been with the firm for more than a year and enjoyed their full confidence as manager of the export department.

It was admitted that he had made repeated efforts to obtain passage to Germany. It is understood that a commission as captain of a German auxiliary cruiser awaits him there. During his employment by the firm he had chartered a tramp steamer and various other vessels of small tonnage.

During their investigations in Hoboken the federal agents are said to have discovered the existence of an extensive traffic in fraudulent Swiss and Dutch citizenship papers, which are sold there for from \$2 to \$50 apiece. It was admitted that the government had no jurisdiction in these cases, as they did not affect the laws of the United States.

Stegler and Cook will have a hearing on March 3, and in default of bail were sent to the Tombs.

Two U. S. Sailors Drowned.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 24.—Robert Schwab and Ralph Cottner, sailors of the destroyer Whipple, were drowned today when a small boat was capsized by the destroyer's propeller.

GERMANY MAY HIRE CIVIL PRISONERS

**Pay Would Be Based on
Amount Hostile Coun-
tries Gave.**

Berlin (via London), Feb. 24.—The steps taken by the Foreign Office in the matter of the treatment afforded German civil and military prisoners in hostile lands were described to-day in the lower house of the Prussian Diet in connection with the budget for foreign affairs.

The spokesman of the government said the Foreign Office had in the beginning called attention to the provisions of the Hague conference bearing upon prisoners. For civilians living in hostile lands at the outbreak of war, there existed no regulations, and it was explained, and it was the view of Germany that these persons should be permitted to leave the country and return home. Such agreements had been reached with Serbia and Japan. France, Great Britain and Russia, however, had refused to permit able-bodied belligerent aliens to leave the country, and most of these men in France and England were interned. It had been possible, therefore, to reach an agreement with these countries only for the departure of women and children and men of a non-military age.

Many complaints of the improper treatment of German prisoners, the speaker in the Diet continued, had been received and investigated by American diplomatic officials and other neutral persons, and a great number of abuses had been corrected. Germany had not hesitated to adopt counter measures corresponding to those operative in hostile countries in order to force better treatment for interned Germans.

Frenchmen, Russians and British subjects of military age were forbidden to leave the country, it was explained, and the French and the British have been interned. If the report is confirmed, it was declared, that German civil prisoners in hostile countries are being compelled to work, the same treatment would be accorded civil prisoners in Germany. The limitation on the amount of money a prisoner may receive as an allowance is based on the restrictions in this direction adopted by hostile countries.

Dutch Military Activity Increases on East Frontier.

The Hague (via London), Feb. 25.—The Netherlands government is watching closely the outcome of the exchange of notes between Germany and the United States. The government is still awaiting an answer to its own protest to Germany.

Despite the movement in certain quarters in Holland in favor of demobilization because of the fact that industries are being dislocated by the absence of the men with the colors and the added fact that the maintenance of the army and their families is thrown on the state, the government is considering calling to the colors the recruits who are due in 1916, as well as former classes of the landwehr. At the same time, the number of volunteers is increasing steadily.

Extreme activity is being displayed by the military on all sides, especially along the eastern borders of the kingdom. The popularity of the army is extraordinary. At the battalions march through the streets on their way to the training fields, the populace greets them with cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

Food prices are rising steadily and the number of unemployed is growing rapidly. The building trades are all at a standstill, which makes it difficult for the municipalities to provide relief.

COLOMBIA TREATY DEAD FOR SESSION

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 24.—The proposed treaty with Colombia, described by ex-President Roosevelt as "blackmail plain and simple," was definitely shelved for the present session of Congress by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day. Senator Stone, its chairman, who urged the committee to report the agreement, laid before it a letter he received from Colonel Roosevelt in response to a telegram sent by him last night.

"Late yesterday," said Colonel Roosevelt, "I received your telegram stating that you intended to report the Colombian treaty to-morrow and asking that I put in writing before you my objections thereto prior to that time. As this, of course, gives me no time in which to prepare any new I beg to incorporate an article I wrote on the subject in the February number of 'The Metropolitan Magazine.'"

He included in his letter a copy of the speech of ex-President Roosevelt expressing similar views and ended: "The purpose of the treaty which you inform me you are endeavoring to have adopted by the Senate of the United States is a treaty of blackmail plain and simple."

The Nicaraguan treaty was discussed and Senator Smith, of Michigan, practically sealed its fate by declaring that he would oppose its ratification to the end.

BELGIANS NAME STREETS TO HONOR AMERICA

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Rotterdam, Feb. 24.—Washington's Birthday was celebrated generally in Brussels, according to a delayed dispatch which has just arrived. All the school children got a holiday and citizens put on their best clothes. Every one wore an American flag in his buttonhole. Thousands of postcards, symbolical of the help Belgium has received from the United States, were sold in the streets, while German officers looked on coldly.

The burgomaster of Louvain, as a compliment to the United States, renamed certain streets after Washington, America and President Wilson.

government substantially as follows: "Italy has spent nearly two billion lire (\$400,000,000) in war preparations since the outbreak of hostilities; consequently, action on her part is daily becoming more imperative. Furthermore, for internal reasons, all political parties are asking the government to obtain as the result of diplomatic negotiation, or through the use of the Italian army and navy, the fulfillment of the aspirations of the nation, particularly in return for the heavy sacrifices already made."

Germany strongly urged Austria-Hungary to cede to Italy her Italian Province of Trent and a portion of the Istria peninsula, with the idea of keeping Italy neutral at the present time and enlisting her favor for the future.

It has been asserted in Rome that Prince von Buelow has said that Austria must be induced to accede to his views concerning territorial concessions to Italy, else he would resign his post.

BAD MARKSMANSHIP SAVED BIG STEAMER

Torpedo Fired at 'Cross-Channel Packet by German Submarine Went Wide.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Feb. 25.—The following details are printed of the submarine attempt on the 'cross-channel packet Victoria. The steamer was making direct for Folkestone, with all lights out, but it was a moonlight night, with no wind and with a calm sea. In the words of an officer of the ship, "the submarine popped up for a minute, fired its torpedo and then disappeared."

Happily the torpedo passed twenty yards in front of the bow. There were fifty passengers on board, practically all from Paris, and most of them had gone below after leaving Boulogne about 8:50. The run across the water occupied an hour and twenty minutes, and only a few people knew of the exciting incident which marked the first port of the Victoria was lit up by a searchlight at the pierhead. She had her boats swung out already manned for an emergency, and on reaching Folkestone she ran in direct to her berth instead of swinging round as is ordinarily done, a procedure which would obviously have delayed her entrance into the harbor, exposing her to attack.

RUMANIA'S WAR FEVER ABATES

**Withdrawal of Russians
from Bukovina Creates
New Situation.**

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Feb. 24.—A Rumanian diplomat who has just passed through Paris has confirmed the news that there is a deadlock in his government's projects of intervention. He does not apprehend that this situation will last, but the difficulties which have arisen are clearly of a serious nature and calculated to inspire great caution.

In the first place, he says, the retirement of the Russians from Bukovina deprives the Rumanians of what would be their right wing in the event of an invasion of Transylvania. The Russian army, in his opinion, is quite able to cope with the Austro-Hungarian and German forces if it were acting on the defensive in its own country, but unequal to the task of taking the offensive in Transylvania single-handed. Secondly, the result of diplomatic negotiation, or through the use of the Russian army and navy, the fulfillment of the aspirations of the nation, particularly in return for the heavy sacrifices already made.

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BRITISH CAPTURE GERMAN STEAMER

**Kronprinz Wilhelm Caught
in South Atlantic.**

Montevideo, Feb. 24.—The German steamer Gotha, loaded with provisions for the German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, has been captured by a British cruiser, according to reliable advices, and taken to the Falkland Islands.

The steamer Gotha was last reported as leaving Buenos Ayres, on February 2, with supplies. She is a vessel of 6,653 tons and belongs to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. She was built at Bremen in 1907.

GERMANY INSISTS ON NEUTRAL ITALY

**Prince von Buelow to Resign Un-
less Austria Cedes Territory,
It Is Declared.**

Rome, Feb. 24.—Close observers in Rome of the political situation declare that the readiness of Italy to join in the war has become apparent, the insistence of Germany upon her continued neutrality has grown stronger.

It is declared in a trustworthy quarter that Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador to Italy, has summarized the Italian situation to his

Official War Bulletins

WESTERN FRONT.

PARIS.—There have been artillery engagements from the Lys to the Aisne, at times rather spirited and all favorable to us. We have made fresh progress and repulsed several counter attacks. Our artillery on the heights of the Meuse has silenced several German batteries.

Supplementary reports emphasize the importance of our success at Les Eparges and the extent of the enemy's losses. On a very small section on a line carried by us we have already forced the enemy to abandon 400 tons of munitions. According to prisoners captured after the action, two regiments driven from their position by our attack lost over 8,000 men; that is to say, more than half their strength.

We have made progress in the Bois Brûlé, the forest of Apremont.

Issued at 2:45 p. m.—With the exception of a few successful actions on the part of our troops to north of the Somme, the communication of importance has occurred since the evening of the communication of last night. We have made further progress to the north of Perthes.

BERLIN.—Near Perthes, in Champagne, French infantry divisions yesterday made an attack on several places. The result was to have a hand in the place, which everywhere resulted in favor of the Germans. The enemy suffered heavy losses and was driven back to his positions.

In the Vosges German attacks against Sulzern and Muehlbach, east of Stossweiler, made progress. In the engagements during the last few days we made 500 prisoners.

EASTERN FRONT.

PETROGRAD.—The communication of February 21, which described the unusually difficult position of parts of our army corps during the retreat to the East, has been replaced by a new one. The 20th Corps, comprising the Lieutenant General Bulgakov, comprising the 12th Division and three reserve regiments. Communication between this corps and the Tenth Army was broken on February 13, and the corps found itself surrounded in the country between Goldap and Suwalki by a German army which considerably increased in numbers.

This corps fought heroically until February 22 against an enemy which outnumbered it several times. During these days the troops marched about thirty-two miles, continuing to force a passage for themselves toward the southeastern part of the forest of Augustowo.

According to accounts given by prisoners, our corps inflicted heavy losses upon the German army, and attempted to bar the way, particularly in the lake region and the forest near Ghit.

Reports just given by various individuals belonging to this corps who managed to escape show the corps was ready to fight until its strength was completely exhausted, gallantly repelling attacks on four fronts, retaining its artillery and machine guns, and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

Severe fighting continued on the right banks of the Bobr and Narew rivers. German detachments which took the offensive near Oswowetz on February 21 were forced back by the fire of our artillery. Fighting has been in progress north of Lomza, on the roads to Radulow, Archoutchinka and Kolno. In spite of attacks by strong forces, we held Lomza.

The German offensive continues in the Przasnysz district. Three attacks upon Przasnysz were repulsed, our armored automobiles assisting greatly in this respect. Their fire decimated the Germans at a distance of seventy-five paces. The German attack along the Stanislaw road was repulsed. The German offensive continues in the Przasnysz district. Three attacks upon Przasnysz were repulsed, our armored automobiles assisting greatly in this respect. Their fire decimated the Germans at a distance of seventy-five paces. The German attack along the Stanislaw road was repulsed. The German offensive continues in the Przasnysz district. Three attacks upon Przasnysz were repulsed, our armored automobiles assisting greatly in this respect. Their fire decimated the Germans at a distance of seventy-five paces. The German attack along the Stanislaw road was repulsed.

VIENNA.—On the Polish-Galician front quiet generally prevails, apart from isolated violent artillery duels and skirmishes. The situation in the Carpathians is generally unchanged. In yesterday's fight on the Upper San River we stormed a height, capturing 100 prisoners and 100 rifles. To the north of the ridge of Volovoz the enemy, under the protection of a snowstorm, made an obstinate attack and attempted to break through our positions, but were repulsed with severe losses. We captured 300 Russians. The fighting south of the Dniester River is expanding.

GERMANS MEET CHECK IN DRIVE AGAINST RUSSIA

**Berlin Wireless Says Ob-
stacles to Invasion Plan
Have Arisen.**

TROOPS OF CZAR MAKE FIRM STAND

**Austrians Also Held Back in
Bukovina as Foe Reoccupies
Town of Stanislaw.**

Berlin, Feb. 24 (by wireless to London).—The official report on the progress of the war given out in Berlin to-day says the Russians have succeeded in crossing the Bobr River, in Northern Poland, in two places, while reports are heard in influential circles here that further obstacles have arisen to prevent the invasion of Russia. The feeding of the population in the part of East Prussia which had been occupied by the Russians is proceeding with difficulty.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Petrograd, Feb. 24.—The important change that has come over the campaign in Poland can best be gauged by military men's estimates of the present disposition of German forces. They are believed to have barely 500,000 men stationed at selected points outside of the old positions along the Brusa and Rawka rivers, where the Russians are proceeding steadily with the destruction of the enemy's elaborate underground cover. Field Marshal von Hindenburg has now in the north, from Wloclawek stretching eastward, nearly a million men, divided into four armies. These are spread along a 180-mile front to a point near the Niemen.

Germans Reverse Plan.

He has completely reversed the plan which failed against the Brusa and Rawka lines of the Russians. Ten weeks of desperate onslaughts upon that narrow front apparently convinced him that nothing was to be gained by throwing great masses of troops in frontal attacks against the Russians. He reconstituted his main Eastern army and has spread it over a front where there is ample space to deploy, but, according to Russian military observers, he is handicapped by the extreme scarcity of railways and by the fact that the Russians have already seized and hold positions essential to his plans. One of those positions is Przasnysz, which obstructs the chief rendezvous for new arrivals across the border railway from Prussia. Another is Jedwabno, which prevents the Germans from getting near the Bobr between the fortresses of Oswowetz and Lomza.

Russian armored motors did splendid work in beating off repeated attacks on Przasnysz. They advanced to within seventy-five paces of the German troops and withered them with Maxim fire. The German armored motors were not so successful along roads leading to Suwalki and Kolno.

On the Polish front, in the Borjow region at Mogheli, the Russians mined toward German trenches, and exploded a mine under a trench, firing a gas explosion dug a huge hole before the trenches and the Russians promptly turned the excavation into an attacking trench. They soon captured the trench, and the explosions and the Russians captured three Maxims, two trench mortars, with bombs, and a number of prisoners.

Germans Drawn Off.

The most important news from the main battle front is that the Austrians now have replaced the Germans at a point south of Bolina, where the latter were recently defeated repeatedly in attempts to recapture the heights. The Germans, however, have been moved elsewhere to recover their tone after their experience with Russian bayonets.

The flank movement in the neighborhood of Stanislaw, being pushed by the Austro-Germans, with continually increasing numbers, and stubborn fighting is in progress there.

Officers of the Russian General Staff believe that the German plan of operation in Northern Poland is to concentrate attention upon the Russian fortresses along the rivers Niemen and Bobr, and by their left wing safely established on the Bobr, hoping to make a general southerly movement, meeting the Austro-German forces advancing northward from the Carpathians and acquiring a large strategic base in addition to that already under their control.

The success of this gigantic movement is dependent upon the ability of the Germans to capture the line of fortresses, of which Oswowetz is the first to be singled out. The latest communication from the Russian General Staff indicates that the Germans have achieved no success in this initial attempt.

Attack Shifted to Lomza.

In view of the difficulty of penetrating the fortified line at this point, where the marshy land presents a serious obstacle, the Germans evidently are shifting their attack to Lomza, hoping to encircle the fortresses, instead of taking them by direct assault.

There is every reason to believe that the Russians' loss in their retreat from East Prussia was much less than previous bulletins almost completely misled the public to accept. Full information is still awaited, but it is already established that the corps which got left behind the remainder of the army retired performed a feat of arms no less heroic as almost to reconcile the nation to the news even of its total loss.

In the first place, this corps, the 20th, was not at full strength, consisting as it did of one division, the 29th, and three regiments belonging to the 10th Army at some point of the twenty-eight miles lying between Goldap and Suwalki. The corps was surrounded by the German army, which was continually increasing in number. Nevertheless, the corps continued fighting in retreat till the 22d (one day), during which the Russians covered thirty-five miles over a bad marching country and under very trying climatic conditions, for the snow fell heavily for a couple of days during the retreat.

Interfered with by Military

Berlin (via London), Feb. 24.—A special dispatch received by the "Berliner Tageblatt" from Brussels says: "The latest craze in millinery—Belgian soldiers' caps—attained such great popularity that the German authorities have had to confiscate the new style of headgear from hundreds of women and to forbid its further use for the time being."

The soldiers' wives and sweethearts had discarded the flags and other national color adornments they formerly wore and adopted the hats of cavalrymen and carabinieri, which they tilted at a rakish angle. The soldiers threatened to create a public nuisance, as the wearing of the hats by the women caused outbursts of patriotic enthusiasm at every turn.

The women took the confiscation good naturedly, the milliners being the only ones to grieve.

Millinery of Brussels Women

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In spite of the overwhelming num-

Gratia felt the shock, and reached the Oakley soon enough to take off the crew, none of whom had been hurt. They were landed at Ramsgate.

Just before she was hit, the engineer of the Oakley caught sight of the periscope of a submarine, he says. In an effort to tow the vessel to Dover, the war was got as far as Folkestone and then went down.

The Rio Parana, a small coasting steamer, was hit by a torpedo off Eastbourne. Her crew of thirty-one men were saved.

That hope for the Clan Macnaughton had been practically given up was announced by the Official Information Bureau this afternoon. The statement said:

"The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that H. M. S. (Clan Macnaughton), an armed merchant cruiser, Commander Robert Jeffreys, R. N., has been missing since February 3, and it is feared that the vessel has been lost."

"An unsuccessful search has been made, and wreckage supposed to be portions of this ship, has since been discovered."

"The last signal received from the Clan Macnaughton was made in the early morning of February 3, and it is feared that she was lost during the bad weather which prevailed at that time."

Twenty officers and 260 men were aboard the Clan Macnaughton. She was built in Glasgow in 1911 and was a sister of the famous German liner, the Kaiser Wilhelm, which was captured by the British on November 4, and she was in the Indian service until November 4, when the government took her over.

Evelyn's Captain Not Minded.

A flat official denial was issued yesterday that the German wireless statement that the skipper of the sunk American ship Evelyn was misdirected by a British boarding officer.

An investigation has been made, and it has been found that the British officer in question was not given the master's orders, but that the master's instructions which would in the slightest manner have been responsible for his running into German or other mines.

The whole thing is considered here as a German invention. A denial is being sent to the American government.

A dispatch from Copenhagen says the Norwegian government is deeply stirred by the torpedoing of the Norwegian steamer Rega, but the Dover, and particularly the Dover, is getting a complete report, to send to Germany a communication which will be unmistakable in its meaning. Public opinion in Norway is said to be greatly disturbed.

The threatened prohibition of export of Norway of any goods to Germany will seriously affect American trade, the Copenhagen message says. Enormous quantities of American goods are said to be awaiting shipment to Germany in Norway, according to a Norwegian official.

So far the British government has made no announcement of the nature of the reprisals it will take against Germany. The prohibition of export of goods to Germany is the suggestion which it is said President Wilson is making to Great Britain and Germany.

The only announcement in the way of reprisals came in a message from President Wilson, but this did not refer to the war zone. It stated that the governments of Great Britain and France had served notice on the German government that the American colony will begin February 28, and four days will be allowed neutral ships in which to get away.

England's Anger Increases.

President Wilson is endeavoring to mediate an arrangement between England and Germany, and Germany is endeavoring to mediate an arrangement between England and Germany, and Germany is endeavoring to mediate an arrangement between England and Germany.

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